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The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick 2-10-18

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 16.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

WHO'LL WEAR THE PANTS?
When supremacy in the home passed from the male head of the institution to the wife, people used to remark that it was "the missus who wears the pants;" and if this standard of measurement is to be applied nowadays, it is going to be rather difficult to determine whether it is the men, or the women, "who'll wear the pants," and manage the affairs of the world. The village school ma'am's and belles are now doing a large part of the work in Washington, and they have replaced men in the Government departments in thousands of cases. The munitions plants are filled with women; and in the industries they are doing every bit as good service as men.

Reports from England upon this phase of industry are interesting, since the Mother Country undoubtedly moves even slower than we are going. Nevertheless, 1,500,000 women have directly replaced men since the beginning of the war. The figures from France and Italy are even more surprising in character. In Germany and Austria the burdens of labor have fallen almost entirely upon the women. Gradually women are taking their places in the ranks of industry shoulder to shoulder with men.

THE TRIUMPH IN INDUSTRY
There is no use denying the fact that there is a great shortage of labor throughout the country, and in order to better regulate conditions the Government has instituted its Employment Service, and already there have been good results. Secretary of Labor Wilson in speaking of the German propaganda among the laboring classes said that if the philosophy of sabotage and striking upon the job had been tolerated it would have resulted in decreased production and a lowering of the standard of living of those who were actually doing the physical labor. The Secretary has pointed out the fact that the most efficient laborer is the American worker, who "produces more than any other wageworker in the world, notwithstanding the much advertised efficiency of the German workman."

Labor has put its heel on the cobra-headed L. W. U. doctrine, labor has taken the best out of the philosophies of the Non-Partisan League and similar institutions, and has consigned the rest of the doctrine, and the exploiters, to the scrap-heap.

Employers and employees have triumphed, and it is clear that henceforth the existing differences will be settled by amicable methods that are acted by the Government.

The glorious vindication that Democracy is achieving in France is likewise winning its victories in the industrial establishments of the United States.

WAGE INCREASE DECISIONS
The National War Labor Board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint chairmen, rendered decisions one day recently giving substantial increases in wages to 50,000 employees engaged in twenty-one street railway enterprises. The percentage of increase in the awards runs from 35 to 40 per cent in the larger cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Newark and Rochester. In New Orleans the increase was 50 per cent, and in Galesburg, Illinois, it reached 65 per cent. A flat wage of 50 cents an hour was fixed in the Chicago case, and overtime work was arranged at time and a half pay, thus placing the employees on the same plane as skilled mechanics in Government industries.

Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent address spoke of the "drastic shrinkages" that have occurred in public utility investments, and to express some alarm at the outcome. The records show that four companies with outstanding securities aggregating \$250,000,000 have gone into the hands of receivers this year. The utilities are paying increases of from 30 to 130 per cent for fuel, from 25 to 50 per cent for materials, and from 40 to 60 per cent for labor.

It is easy for the average mind to figure out why these increases in wages and other items of operation occur, but it is a little slower, but just as inevitable, a process to figure out, that the five cent carfare will have to make the same kind of an exit that has been made by the five cent loaf of bread and the five cent quart of milk.

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange Fair to be held at Newry Corner, Saturday, September 28. There will be a good ball game at 10:30 a. m. Admission 15 cents. Amusements such as potato races, bag races, dashes, etc., will be plenty. The pulling will begin at 1:30 p. m. There are two prizes offered: \$10.00 for first class with entrance fee of 10¢; \$15.00 for the sweepstakes with entrance fee of 10¢. Dinner will be served at noon and a lunch in the evening. Dancing afternoon and evening. Bear and Lord's orchestra, 10 cents a dance or 50 cents for an afternoon ticket, 50 cents for the evening. The officers are as follows: President—G. P. Saunders. Vice-Pres.—E. W. Stearns. Secretary—Fred Wright. Treasurer—L. A. Roberts. The chairman of the several committees are: Grounds—P. O. Brinck. Horse Pulling—E. W. Stearns. Live Stock—M. A. Holt. Fancy Work—Mrs. L. A. Roberts.

BETHEL GRANGE

Bethel Grange held its regular meeting on the evening of August 28th. Meeting opened in form. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Officers absent at roll call: Master, Over-seer, Assistant Steward, Treasurer, Secretary, Pomona and Pianist. The business session was very short as it was Children's Night. The following program was rendered by the children: Tablenn, Recitation, Song, Recitation, Hazel Sanborn, 1 Girl, 8 Boys, Nora Blake, Dorothy Kelly, Dorothy Gilman, William White, Duet, Helen Brown, Dorothy Kelly, Flag Drill, Fourteen Girls. This program was received with much enthusiasm. Ice cream and cake were served. Forty-one children were present and all spent a most enjoyable evening.

NORWAY GRANGE

Norway Grange met at their hall on Aug. 24. Worthy Master W. C. Perry called to order at 1:50 p. m. Officers pro tem: Steward, Chas. Frost; Assistant Steward, U. S. G. Abbott; Gatekeeper, Clarence Buck; L. A. Steward, Viola Abbott. Minutes of last meeting read by Worthy Secretary G. W. Richardson. Matters of business were presented and acted upon. All were glad to welcome Sister Eva Jackson who has been absent so long on account of her severe illness. It is with regret that Norway Grange learned that Brother Arthur Buck and his wife, Sister Harriet Buck are to be away for an indefinite time. Brother Buck is Lecturer of Oxford Pomona Grange. They are among the most constant attendants, and efficient workers, and will be greatly missed during their absence, not only in the Grange, but in their social circles as well.

At the next meeting, Sept. 14 at 1:30 p. m., Captain Ruth Noble and her assistant, Minnie Upton, will present the program. The following program was presented by Captain Ada Cox and her assistants, Minnie Haskell and Beily Russell. The stage decorations were prettily arranged. At the front were several large bouquets of goldenrod, sweet peas, frost flowers, poppies and hollyhocks. The background was in pale blue with trailing evergreens, with P. of H. No. 45, in the center with the stars and stripes gracefully draped above the center. The program comprised a mixture of "grave and gay" and was exceedingly interesting and entertaining. Sister Adeline Danforth was pianist for the day.

Song, America, Lucille Merriam, Poem, Original, Minnie Haskell, Illustrated Solo, Patriotic, Encore, Illustrated Solo, Waiting Current Topics Incident to Germany and the war, Sisters Hanson, Haskell, Everett, Cox and Novel Brown, Music, Viola, Novel Brown; Piano, Minnie Haskell; encore Papers, Homesplices conservation in time of war, Ada Cox, Minnie Haskell, Illustrated Solo, Patriotic, Minnie Haskell, Jessie Cox, Illustrated Poem, Minnie Haskell, Novel Brown and two children, Ada Cox, Music, Viola and piano, encore, Novel Brown, Minnie Haskell

OXFORD COUNTY DRAFT NOTES

Under the orders issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder for youths who reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5th to register on the 24th of August, the following is a list of those complying with the same at Paris, Fryeburg and Bethel:

Harold A. Grover, Rumford.
Hiram Rupert Gatchell, South Paris.
Fred Benton Cash, West Paris.
Bernard Edward Chesley, West Paris.
Nathaniel Abbott Green, Oxford.
Percy W. Twitchell, South Paris.
William Heath Davis, Buckfield.
Leon Elton Bonney, Oxford.
Herman Elbridge Woodworth, Norway.
Stanley Merton Sturtevant, South Paris.
Fred Chester Graves, South Paris.
Horatio McKinley Ellingwood, Buckfield.
Howard Wesley Evis, Norway.
John Utten, West Paris.
Chauncey Elwood Wentworth, East Brownfield.
Raymond A. Ingalls, Denmark.
Anthony Orestes Sanborn, Stow.
Herbert Elbridge Bemis, Hiram.
Royce Jennings, East Hiram.
Guy Liston Libby, Porter.
Charles Edgar Bean, Denmark.
Leon Irving Wales, Porter.
Bert L. Bennett, Gilead.
Otis Lee Abbott, Upton.
LaForest Wesley Kibbahl, Greenwood.
Lester Maurice Burhoe, Bethel.
Alton Clinton Hutchinson, Bethel.

OXFORD COUNTY STATE OF MAINE WARRANT FOR STATE ELECTION
County of Oxford ss. Town of Bethel To Fred B. Merrill, Citizen of the Town of Bethel.

You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel qualified to vote, to assemble at Odeon Hall on the second Monday of September, the same being the thirty day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Representative to Congress, State Senator, County Attorney, Clerk of Courts, Register of Deeds, (Western District), Sheriff, County Commissioner, County Treasurer and Representative to the Legislature.

The polls will be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and will be closed at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Selectmen will be in session at Selectmen's office on Saturday, Sept. 7, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters.

HEROES, FAIL NOT and have you there and then this warrant with your doing thereon.

Given under our hands in the Town of Bethel this Twenty-Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

FRANK A. BROWN,
N. R. RICHARDSON,
F. B. HOWE,
Selectmen of the Town of Bethel

A true copy,
Attest—F. B. Merrill

Farce, The Problem of Cheap Help, Isaac Cox, Ada Cox
Song, Auld Lang Syne, closed the program

The minutes were read and the meeting closed in form.

Oxford Pomona Grange meets with Bear River Grange, Newry Corner, Sept. 28th.

WEST BETHEL GRANGE FAIR
The 5th Annual Grange Fair will be held at West Bethel on Wednesday, Sept. 27.

A good ball game is scheduled for the forenoon, with foot races, horse pulling and general good times for the afternoon. Dinner will be served at noon, and supper at six. A good orchestra will play for dancing both afternoon and evening.

The chairman of the different committees are: General Committee, L. A. Sumner, Edmund Smith, A. Hutchinson, G. D. Morrill, Mrs. Beth Mason
Live Stock, Live Stock
Fancy Work, Mrs. Beth Mason

Typewriter to let by the week or month. 50c per week, \$2.50 per month. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday services: Morning worship at 10:45. Sermon by Rev. Chas. L. Banghart, a former pastor. Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7. Class meeting on Tuesday night at 7:30.

LITTLEHALE FAMILY REUNION, NORTH NEWRY

The second annual reunion of the Littlehale family was held Sunday, Aug. 25, at Eames Hall, North Newry. A picnic dinner was served at which one hundred and five were present.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, Adelbert Littlehale, North Paris; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Littlehale Cole, Berlin, N. H.; Treasurer, Mrs. Althea Eames, Newry; Entertainment, L. N. Littlehale, Rockland; Y. A. Thurston, Andover; Manette B. Flint, North Newry; Dorcas Cutting, South Paris.

It was decided to hold the association at the same place next year. A delightful afternoon was spent. Vocal music was enjoyed with Mrs. L. N. Littlehale of Rockland at the organ, and a pleasant hour was passed in singing old songs. The program opened with "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and ended with singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Those present were: of the Jacob Littlehale family: Mrs. Mary Littlehale, Newry; Leslie N. Littlehale and wife, Rockland; Joyce Rebecca Littlehale, Rockland; Manette Littlehale Flint, F. Perley Flint, Elsie Pearl Flint, Marquette Katherine Flint, Newry; Y. A. Thurston and wife, Roger Thurston, Irwin Hanson, wife and daughter, Adelbert Littlehale and wife, of the Thomas Littlehale family: Clifford Littlehale and wife, Ellis Lane and wife, Frances E. Margate, B. and Clifford E. Lane of Errol, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright, George Littlehale Wright, Willard Alanson Reus, director of the oil division of the Fuel Administration.

"An appeal is made therefore to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical set of patriots."

"War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest and increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period, the adoption of the safeguards against possible short-

"In view of the difficulty if not the impossibility of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motor cycles on Sunday."

"The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi river there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified including all such as are operated for hire on each Sunday hereafter until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased."

The Administration also makes an appeal to the "patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi river to undertake, voluntarily additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles, wherever possible."

SCHOOL NOTES
Through the patriotic efforts of Miss Nina Briggs and scholars the treasurer of the North Bethel School Improvement League has been able to purchase one \$20 dollar war saving stamp and ten thrift stamps with the proceeds of the successful entertainment given at the close of the spring term.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB MEMBERS
Aim To Produce And Conserve Food Valued at \$75,000

No slacker in the ranks is the slogan of Boys' and Girls' Club members for 1918 who are carrying out Agricultural or Home Economics projects under the supervision of Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Maine. The minimum quota is \$75,000, the ultimate aim being \$100,000 worth of food. This total makes the amount \$27,000 for 1917 total. However this amount appeared large at that time. Two hundred acres are being cultivated by these young farmers and pa-

SOME OF THE BITS YOUR LIBERTY BOND WILL DO
If you buy a \$100 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan you are lending the United States Government enough money to feed a soldier in France a little more than seven months. Or you have furnished enough money to give him a complete outfit of winter and summer clothing, including shoes and stockings, and a slicker and overcoat and blankets, with enough left over to arm him with a good revolver. You have done that much to beat back the Hun.

It takes \$25 more to arm him with a side with a bayonet on it, and if you buy a second \$100 bond you furnish him this rifle and 1,000 cartridges for it, and there will still be enough of your money left to purchase a good sized bomb to throw in a dugout, or demolish a machine gun together with the Hun operating it.

WANTED
A girl or woman to learn to run a typewriter, also a boy to learn the printer's trade. Apply at CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

NO MORE JOY RIDING SUNDAYS

Garfield Calls Upon Automobile Owners to Help Save Gasoline

The Fuel Administration today called upon the public in states east of the Mississippi river to cease the using of all classes of automobiles with a few exceptions, motor cycles and motor boats on Sundays until further notice, as a gasoline conservation measure. Only voluntary compliance with the letter and spirit of the request the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays, it was declared at the Fuel Administration. Automobiles for hire are included in the curtailment program.

Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply were announced as tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight; vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties; ambulance, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers wagons and conveyances used for funerals; railway equipment using gasoline, repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies. Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

The action was taken by the Fuel Administration, it was stated, to meet a threatened shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas, created by increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France.

"The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limitation of consumption of gasoline be undertaken in the states east of the Mississippi river in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements," said a statement issued jointly by Administrator Garfield and Mark S. Reus, director of the oil division of the Fuel Administration.

"An appeal is made therefore to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical set of patriots."

"War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest and increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period, the adoption of the safeguards against possible short-

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The Administration also makes an appeal to the "patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi river to undertake, voluntarily additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles, wherever possible."

FOUND
At the Methodist church last Sunday a cuff link. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
CITIZEN OFFICE

FOR SALE
One express wagon, 1 meat cart with tools.
H. S. STANLEY, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE
A Merrill Piano. Will sell very reasonable. Inquire of MRS. F. S. CHANDLER, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE
Will pay 3 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping presses.
CITIZEN OFFICE

triots. Over 2,000 boys and girls are at work canning to meet the requirement of at least 50 pint jars of fruits and vegetables. Several hundred have far passed that mark. In fact one girl in York County has put up over 600 pints so far this season. Furthermore, that food which cannot be put into jars is being conserved by turning it into pork or poultry, 1,000 members caring for hogs and 600 looking after their chickens.

These sturdy young Agriculturists are going to put Maine "over the top" in food production and conservation so far as it is in their power to do so.

The thorns I have reaped are of the tree I planted. They have torn me and I bled. I should have shown what fruit would spring from such a tree.

Hyron.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

COUCH HAMMOCKS

At Bargain Prices
AUTO ROBES
FLY NETS

SHOES

New fall styles in lady's and gent's shoes now coming in.

YOUNG'S

LAUNDRY TO CLOSE
Owing to the existing conditions it seems best for me to close the laundry for an indefinite period. I wish to thank my patrons for their past favors and trust that their patronage will continue when the business is resumed. An agency has been established at the store of E. P. Lyon.
D. C. CONROY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Indian Motor Cycle, 4 h. p. Will exchange for bicycle in good condition.
E. P. LYON, Bethel, Maine.

PICTURE MOULDING

A new line of picture mouldings at prices that are right. Bring in your pictures. Work guaranteed.
ALANSON TYLER, Spring St., Bethel, Me.

CLOSING NOTICE

Beginning Saturday, June 22, the Citizen office will be closed on Saturday afternoons until Dec. 1st.

WANTED

Men to cut 4 foot spruces and fir pulp wood at the stump. Good chance and a good price.
M. L. THURSTON, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

One pound of delicious home made Bon Bons sent to any address post paid for 65 cents. "HOOVER SWEETS" 65 cents. Send for list of home made candies.

LONGFELLOW CANDY SHOP,

664 Congress St., Portland, Me. 8-22-31-p

FOUND

At the Methodist church last Sunday a cuff link. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
CITIZEN OFFICE

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One express wagon, 1 meat cart with tools.
H. S. STANLEY, Bethel, Maine.

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CITIZEN OFFICE

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MEERILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.25 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.50 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1905 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

NORWAY

Teachers for the Norway-Waterford Oxford School district have been announced as follows: Norway—Principal, H. H. Noyes, of Houlton, graduate of Bates College in 1914; Sub-Master, Maurice A. Fletcher of Wilton, graduate of the University of Maine, Orono, has specialized in the sciences; English, Miss Ruth E. Brown of Brewer, graduate of the University of Maine in 1917; Latin and History, Miss Ruth W. Phillips of Wilton, graduate of Bates College; Miss Edith M. Knight, Commercial; Mrs. Janet Pratt, assistant in teachers course and tutor; assistant for unclassified subjects, Mrs. Alma Pendexter Haydon of Rochester, N. Y., a former teacher in Norway; Eighth grade, Miss Mary P. Dineen; Seventh, Miss Agnes H. Fuller; Sixth, Miss Elizabeth P. Allen; Fifth, Miss Dora L. Farr, graduate of Lewiston Training School, 1915; Fourth, Miss Mary L. Whittemore; Third, Miss Tessa H. Thibodeau; Upper Primary, Miss Gertrude O. Gardner; Middle Primary, Miss Elizabeth O. Lusselle; Lower Primary, Miss Gertrude A. Allen, graduate of Gorham Normal School; Music and Drawing, Miss Mary Lucia Alford, Lewiston, graduate of Industrial Art School, Boston and Baypath Institute of Music, Springfield, Mass. In the rural districts, Miss Minnie Upton will teach at Norway Lake; Miss Dorothy Noble, Center; Miss Lillian J. Twitckell, Swift's Corner; Miss Ora Howe, Noble's Corner; Miss Lena M. Nash, Chapel; Miss Ruth H. Elliott, Pierce; Mrs. Kate Delano, Sedgwick; Waterford: North Waterford Grammar, Miss Cora L. Wentworth; Primary, Miss Edith G. Elliott; South Waterford Grammar, Miss Gertrude E. Foster; Primary, Miss Harriet J. Smith; East Waterford, Mrs. L. D. Fridge; Flat, Miss Margaret Pike; Plummer Hill, Miss Blake E. Merrill; Temple Hill, Miss Hazel M. Miller; Hackettstown, Miss Phyllis L. Sawin.

In the Oxford district there will be several new teachers as well as in Norway with the following appointments: Oxford High, E. C. McQuerry, principal; Leon O. Perkins, assistant; Grammar, Miss Emma E. Hunt, graduate of Norway High, 1917, special course at Gorham Normal School and one year in the North Waterford school; Intermediate, Mrs. Helen A. McAllister; Primary, Miss Vera Palmer; Welchville, Miss Agnes L. Hawkes of New Gloucester, graduate of Gorham Normal School, five years experience teaching; Caldwell, Miss Wendell E. Nash, graduate of Norway High School, 1915, specialized in teacher training course; Webster, Miss Constance Wood, graduate of Oxford High School, 1915; Pratt Hill, Miss Nellie L. Tracy, teacher of experience in Woodstock; Farnham Hill, Miss Isabel Tracy.

The report of many who witnessed the performance of the opera "The Last Night" at the opera house in Portland, August 25, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker have returned from their cruise, from Maine, to the island of Norway, that he is returning from a cruise around the world in the ship of the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Brown, of the Bethel school, are returning from a cruise around the world in the ship of the Red Cross.

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\$100 Reward, \$100

The poster of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one cure for the disease that is known as Catarrh. It is the only cure that is known to the medical profession. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Therefore, destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of this catarrh cure, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for free literature. Dr. J. C. Hall, 1033 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Catarrh is a family illness for consideration.

FOOD QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By The United States Food Administration, Maine Division

HOARDING

212 What is hoarding?

Storing away more than the food supplies needed for a reasonable length of time.

213 Why do people hoard?

Because they fear that a shortage is coming and wish to protect themselves, even though it be at the expense of others.

214 What are some of the evil effects of hoarding?

It raises prices; it imposes a heavier burden on those already doing their utmost; it throws out of joint the distribution system; it results in waste where there are no proper facilities for storing.

215 What is the moral wrong of hoarding?

It is selfish, cowardly, unchristianlike. Why is hoarding unnecessary?

Because the government is protecting the food supply.

217 Is there any law against hoarding?

Yes. In the Food Control Act.

218 Is there any punishment for hoarding?

Yes. The Food Control Act provides for not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for hoarding of food by dealers, manufacturers, or householders.

219 How is the dealer punished for hoarding?

His license is revoked.

LICENSING

220 What is the object of licensing?

To prevent hoarding, speculation, profiteering, manipulation by middlemen and all other injurious practices.

221 What kind of people have licenses?

All persons engaged in the import, manufacture, storage or distribution of certain fundamental foodstuffs, except retailers whose gross annual sales do not exceed \$100,000.

222 What foodstuffs are under license in the United States?

Grains, vegetables, land and land substitutes, milk and butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish, eggs, sugar, fruits, fresh and dried raisins, canned corn, tomatoes and peas, dried peas and beans, cabbage, potatoes, onions, wheat, salmon and sardines, malted, rye, corn, barley and rice flour.

223 Have any licenses been taken away from merchants?

Yes.

224 For what reason were these licenses taken away?

Hoarding; speculation and profiteering; refusing consignments of foodstuffs and thereby letting them spoil; charging exorbitant prices; forcing other than official combination sales.

225 How did the Food Administration get authority to introduce the license system?

Through a provision of the Food Control Act, passed Aug. 10, 1917.

226 How are licenses issued?

Through the License Division of the United States Food Administration at Washington.

227 How does the Food Administration keep track of the licenses?

By means of reports sent to the Food Administration at specified periods or as called for and investigation in the field.

228 What is accomplished by licensing?

By this system some of the price controls are controlled, speculation is kept down, and the public interest is protected.

229 Is there a law against profiteering?

Yes, there is a law against profiteering.

230 What are the penalties for profiteering?

Profiteering is a crime under the Food Control Act.

231 What are the penalties for hoarding?

Hoarding is a crime under the Food Control Act.

232 What are the penalties for speculation?

Speculation is a crime under the Food Control Act.

233 What are the penalties for manipulation?

Manipulation is a crime under the Food Control Act.

234 What are the penalties for refusing consignments?

Refusing consignments is a crime under the Food Control Act.

235 What are the penalties for charging exorbitant prices?

Charging exorbitant prices is a crime under the Food Control Act.

236 What are the penalties for forcing other than official combination sales?

Forcing other than official combination sales is a crime under the Food Control Act.

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Forcing other than official combination sales is a crime under the Food Control Act.

CREAM TEST VARIATIONS

L. M. Dorsey, Instructor in Dairying, Maine Farmers' Week Courses

A great many persons harbor the erroneous idea that once a separator is set to deliver a certain per cent of fat in the cream that it will always do so no matter what the conditions may be which may effect the normal running of the machine. Where the producer does not test his cream himself he must accept the results of tests made by the creamery; and though the creamery is honest in its work, the producer, in many cases believes that the tester's figures are wrong when variations in tests occur. The reasons why tests of cream may vary from day to day from the same cows milked by the same milkers, and obtained from the same separator, when understood, should clear away any doubt as to the reliability of tests of cream made by a competent operator.

Where cream is obtained by the gravity method there cannot help but be variations in the richness of the cream from time to time due to differences in temperature and various physical factors over which there is but limited control.

The centrifugal separator if handled incorrectly will deliver cream of varying richness and amount from equal quantities of milk. Some of the causes of variation in the richness of cream obtained from the same separator are as follows:

1. According to adjustment of the cream screw.

2. Per cent of fat in the milk.

3. Temperature of the milk.

4. Rate of inflow of the milk.

5. Speed of the separator as governed by number of turns of crank per minute.

6. Amount of water or skim milk used to flush the bowl at the end of the run.

7. Condition of cream at time of sampling.

When separators are sent out from the factories, the cream screw is so set that a certain ration of skim milk to cream by weight is delivered. This ratio is usually 85 to 15. From one hundred pounds of milk 85 pounds skim milk and 15 pounds of cream would be obtained. The cream screw if moved from this adjustment will cause greater or less amounts of cream to be delivered and if the milk always tests the same there will be a variation in the richness of the cream inversely with the quantity. The greater the quantity of cream obtained from a hundred weight of milk the lower it will test and vice versa. The reason for this occurrence is readily seen. Suppose the milk tested 4% fat, then in one hundred pounds there would be 4 pounds of butter fat. If the separator is set to deliver 15 pounds of cream then the cream will test 4.15 x 100 = 26.67%, because all but a very small fraction of the fat goes into the cream. Now if the ratio is widened by adjusting the cream screw to deliver 90 pounds of skim milk and 10 pounds of cream, then we would have 10 pounds of cream containing 4 pounds of fat, the former would test 40% while the latter would test 26.67%.

All milk should be separated at a temperature of 90° F. When milk is separated at a low temperature (50° F.) a smaller quantity of higher testing cream is obtained. The reason for this is a large amount of fat is in the skim milk. In any case a separator is set when separating skim milk so that a thinner cream is obtained than from warm milk. The cream in the bowl has into a roll of butter and only a small amount of cream that is in the bowl is butter fat is gathered.

The richness of the cream discharged from a separator will vary also on the basis of the amount of the rate of inflow of milk, with the below greater than the above. The capacity of the machine is a factor in the normal capacity of the separator a high testing cream will result. The amount of skim milk discharged will remain the same so that cream milk is discharged through the cream outlet thereby lowering the test of the cream. When the milk inflow is reduced below the capacity of the machine the skim milk discharge will be less and the amount of cream will be considerably less and it will consequently have a much higher test.

All hand separators should be run at the speed indicated, namely, 3000 r.p.m. or there about. If the speed is lower than that indicated for some speed the amount of cream will be greater while the test will be lower. If the machine is run above normal speed the amount of cream will be less but the test will be greater. The operator of a separator should maintain the normal speed throughout the run.

246 What is the dealer punished for hoarding?

His license is revoked.

LICENSING

220 What is the object of licensing?

To prevent hoarding, speculation, profiteering, manipulation by middlemen and all other injurious practices.

221 What kind of people have licenses?

All persons engaged in the import, manufacture, storage or distribution of certain fundamental foodstuffs, except retailers whose gross annual sales do not exceed \$100,000.

222 What foodstuffs are under license in the United States?

Grains, vegetables, land and land substitutes, milk and butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish, eggs, sugar, fruits, fresh and dried raisins, canned corn, tomatoes and peas, dried peas and beans, cabbage, potatoes, onions, wheat, salmon and sardines, malted, rye, corn, barley and rice flour.

223 Have any licenses been taken away from merchants?

Yes.

224 For what reason were these licenses taken away?

Hoarding; speculation and profiteering; refusing consignments of foodstuffs and thereby letting them spoil; charging exorbitant prices; forcing other than official combination sales.

225 How did the Food Administration get authority to introduce the license system?

Through a provision of the Food Control Act, passed Aug. 10, 1917.

226 How are licenses issued?

Through the License Division of the United States Food Administration at Washington.

227 How does the Food Administration keep track of the licenses?

By means of reports sent to the Food Administration at specified periods or as called for and investigation in the field.

228 What is accomplished by licensing?

By this system some of the price controls are controlled, speculation is kept down, and the public interest is protected.

229 Is there a law against profiteering?

Yes, there is a law against profiteering.

230 What are the penalties for profiteering?

Profiteering is a crime under the Food Control Act.

231 What are the penalties for hoarding?

Hoarding is a crime under the Food Control Act.

232 What are the penalties for speculation?

Speculation is a crime under the Food Control Act.

233 What are the penalties for manipulation?

Manipulation is a crime under the Food Control Act.

234 What are the penalties for refusing consignments?

Refusing consignments is a crime under the Food Control Act.

235 What are the penalties for charging exorbitant prices?

Charging exorbitant prices is a crime under the Food Control Act.

236 What are the penalties for forcing other than official combination sales?

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THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Beverages—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF CANNING VEGETABLES

The first step in successful canning is the selection and preparation of vegetables. Never attempt to can vegetables that have matured and commenced to harden, or one that has gone to decay. As a general rule, vegetables are superior in flavor texture to the most matured ones, is especially true of string beans, okra. Vegetables are better if gathered in the early morning while the is still on them. If it is impossible to can them immediately, do not let them to wither, but put them in water or in a cold, damp place, keep them crisp until you are ready to can. Do your canning in a well aired and well dusted room.

Corn—Contrary to general opinion corn is one of the easiest vegetables to can but in order to retain the original sweetness and flavor, it is necessary to can corn very soon after it is put within an hour if possible. Select ears with full grains before they have begun to harden, as this is the period of greatest sugar content. Husk it and brush the silks off with a stiff brush. Shear off the grains with sharp knife and pack the jar full. A salt to taste, and fill up the jar to top with cold water. Put the rubber around the neck of the jar, place the top on loosely. If the corn is put on tight there is no room for expansion, and the jar is likely to break.

How to Sterilize—An ordinary clothes boiler with a tight-fitting cover can be used, but put in something to keep the jars from resting on the bottom. A piece of wire netting will serve admirably. On this, put as many jars as the boiler will conveniently hold. Do not try to crowd them in. Leave space between them. Pour in about three inches of cold water, or just enough to form steam during the boiling. It is not necessary to have water up to the neck of the jars, as steam will do the cooking. Put the cover on the boiler and set it on the stove, bring the water to a boil and keep boiling one hour. At the end of that time remove the cover of the boiler and allow the steam to escape. Tighten the cover on the jars so as to prevent an outside air from entering. The jars can now be removed and cooled or allowed to stand in the boiler until the next day.

On the second day loosen the covers on the jars, this will relieve any pressure from steam that might accumulate inside the jars during the second cooking. Place the jars again in the boiler and boil for one hour. Tighten the covers on the preceding day and allow the to cool. Repeat this operation on the third day. In removing the jars from the boiler, be careful not to expose them to the draft of cold air while the are hot, as a sudden change in temperature is likely to crack them.

After the sterilization is complete, the jars may be set aside for a day or two and then tested. If one is using the covers that have the springs at the side, release the spring and pick up the jar by the top. If there has been the least bit of decomposition, or if sterilization has not been complete, the top will come off. This is because the pressure on the top has been relieved by the gas formed by the bacteria. In this case

the jar should be discarded.

It is a reasonable system. The demonstrations put its effectiveness beyond question.

The position that the insurance companies have taken in the matter should have great weight with you.

Their interests are to preserve property. They have no personal interests in Dodd & Struthers.

Your interests are the same. You want to preserve your property—and your life and the lives of your family.

The insurance companies are encouraging you to protect your property.

But they cannot force you to do it. It is a question for you and a question of NOW.

After awhile may be too late. Will you answer the question to your own best interests?

Then if in doubt, telephone to A. W. Walker & Son for a demonstration, and estimate on your buildings.

Lightning, Wash.—After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child. In our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles.

I improved in health so I could do my housework

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THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Elmhurst, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was unable to go about. My greatest desire was to have a child. In our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I wanted to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health and I could do my housework; now I have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Elmhurst, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such women should not give up hope; they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years' experience is at your service.

Is always best to empty out the corn and fill up the jar with a fresh supply. If canning fruit or some expensive vegetable, however, examine the contents of the jar, and if the decomposition has not gone far enough to injure the flavor, place it in the boiler and sterilize again.

String Beans.—Select young and tender beans, string them and break them into short lengths. Pack firmly in the jar, cover with cold water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put on the rubber and top loosely and boil for one hour on each of three successive days, as directed under "Corn." A small pod of red pepper placed in the bottom of the jar will give a delightful flavor to this vegetable.

Peas.—When prepared and canned in the proper way, peas are easily kept and never lose their delicate flavor that they possess when fresh. Shell young peas, pack in jars, and sterilize as directed under "Corn."

Cauliflower.—This vegetable usually keeps very well. But if the supply for the winter should begin to spoil, it may be necessary to can it during the summer. Prepare it as you would for the table, pack into jars and sterilize.

Garrets and Parasites.—These, if gathered during the early summer and canned, make most excellent vegetables for the winter. The young plants at that season are not stringy, and have not yet developed the strong taste that is so objectionable to some people. Prepare as you would for the table and sterilize.

Lima Beans.—Lima beans lose their flavor very quickly after being shelled; therefore, it is necessary to can them as soon as possible after gathering. Discard all pods that have begun to harden, and proceed as you would with corn.

Succotash.—The mixture of corn and lima beans is one of the most difficult things to keep. This furnishes one of the very best mediums for bacterial growth; so extreme care must be taken in the process of canning. It is advisable to gather the corn and beans early in the morning and prepare and sterilize them in the manner already described. It is best to boil for one hour and a half, instead of for one hour.

Eggplant.—Pare the eggplant, cut in thin slices, and drop in boiling water for fifteen or twenty minutes. Drain off the water and pack the slices in jars. Cover with water and sterilize as directed under "Corn." The sliced eggplant are pliable, and may be taken from the jar without being broken and either fried in bread crumbs or made into pudding and baked.

Beets.—Although beets will keep in the cellar over winter, it is very desirable to can them while they are young and tender, as the mature beet is apt to be stringy, and lacking in flavor. Wash the young beets, cut off the tops, and put them in boiling water for about an hour and a half, or until they are thoroughly cooked. Take off the skins, cut in thin slices and pack into the jars. Cover with water and sterilize in the manner previously described. If a mild pickle is desired, make a mixture of equal parts of water and good vinegar, sweeten to taste, and cover the beets with this mixture instead of water.

Baked Tomatoes.—Select as many tomatoes as desired; use the large, ripe and smooth ones. Cut off a slice from the stem ends. Remove seeds and pulp carefully with a teaspoon. Mix together one-half cupful of finely chopped cold ham or chicken, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix well with pulp and seeds. Fill tomato hulls with this mixture, heaping it in center. Place tomatoes in a granite baking pan, bake with melted butter and bake thirty minutes. Take them up with a cake turner and serve.—Mrs. J. K.

Canning Berries.—Wash the fruit fresh, free from decay. Wash the berries by placing them in a colander and pour the water over them; they should not stand in water. Make a syrup by boiling two parts of water with three parts of sugar, long enough to dissolve the sugar. Warm the berries by placing them in hot water, pack the berries in the jars firmly and closely, leaving no open space, but do not jam one crush. Fill jars almost full of syrup, leaving room for expansion. When jars are packed put on rubbers which should be new ones; put on the covers and partially tighten; if cover is put on tight there is no room for expansion and they are likely to break. Place the jars top up in a kettle of water; a rack in the bottom of the kettle is necessary to keep the jars from resting directly on the bottom. Bring the water to the boiling point and keep boiling for ten minutes. Lift jars from boiling water and tighten covers immediately. Place jars upside down to cool in a place shielded from draft. Drafts will cause jars to crack.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

GREEN PEAS MUST BE SPRAYED TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF WELL FILLED PODS

Did you ever wonder why you get more peas in a pod of the early varieties than in the late grown peas in some years. If you look carefully you will find the peas are all there but that some of them failed to develop; in other words you failed to get all that was originally coming to you. It is the purpose of this letter to explain one of the reasons why this happened and how it may be prevented.

The material out of which the pea vine makes peas is brought to the pod in a liquid state from the roots and leaves as you would see by breaking open a live stalk or leaf. Therefore, any injury that occurs to the vine which may prevent or lessen the flow of sap to the pod will result in the reduction of food that will be drawn up to the pods and fewer mature seed will be formed. If one desires well filled pods, the vines must be protected from the agencies which are injurious to the vines.

One of the most important of these agencies which limit the number of ripe peas in a pod is the pea louse. If you examine your vines you may find numerous colonies of tiny green bugs on the stalks and on the under side of the leaves. Watch them for a minute and you will see that they do not move about very much but are stationary at one point and that they are of different sizes ranging up to nearly half the size of a pea. What you can't very well see is that they are busily sucking the sap out of the vines. They accomplish this by means of a beak which is thrust into the leaf or stalk so carefully that the leaf is never torn or ragged as if chewed and it seldom loses its natural color. Thus we are often deceived in assuming that the lice are doing no harm while they are actually sucking the sap out of the vine. In some years they are so numerous and they work so diligently that the vines turn dark and die before the crop can be picked and many years they reduce the late crop without being abundant enough to kill the vines.

One naturally wonders why the early varieties are usually not attacked. The reason lies in the fact that lice do not spring on clover, which bean comes tough and dry in the pods, and then they migrate to the peas. In the fall the lice migrate back to the clover again and pass the winter in the clover. This year there have been great numbers develop on the clover because their natural enemies have been kept down by the cold weather in June and they are now passing over to the pea vines. The colonies which you find on the stalks and leaves contain generally an old female which is giving birth to many small ones which will grow very rapidly and will soon produce another generation. They should be killed as soon as they are observed in order to stop as many as possible from producing others and getting into enclosed leaves where it is hard to reach them (since these tiny insects suck the sap instead of chewing the leaf they must be wet with something which kills them on contact with their bodies. In order to do this it is frequently necessary to spray the under side of the leaves). One should look for them often and when found, spray at once with a tobacco extract solution such as "Black Leaf 40." This is the best remedy that can be applied being prompt, penetrating, inexpensive and it does not harm the leaves. To one gallon of water use one teaspoonful of the tobacco extract and dissolve in the spray solution an inch cube of soap. Or for larger quantities use 6 ounces (2% of a pint) of tobacco extract in 50 gallons of water to which 2 pounds of soap (dissolved first in a gallon of water) has been added. The soap makes the solution stick to the lice until it has killed them. The spray should be applied with as much pressure as the pump will develop.

This spray is easy to mix, is easily applied and is economically productive of more peas in any size garden. If you are raising peas on any scale what you cannot afford to permit the lice to stay on the vines a day. Your vines cannot raise lice and well filled pods at the same time. Do not forget that the productivity of your pea patch depends directly on the number of mature peas in the pods, spray.

Leon S. Morrill, Director.

MASON

Mrs. and Mrs. El G. Mason are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. A. M. Garry of Sumner is caring for her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Garry, who Westleigh sold a nice team to a party from Bridgton, who lost his fire.

E. H. Morrill and Myron Morrill shipped some nice cattle and hogs to Auburn, Monday.

J. A. McKenzie has finished laying for Bert Young.

Skirley and Johnnie Huxton of Albany were at E. A. Garry's Saturday.

Bennie Tyler and family of East Bethel visited relatives and friends in town the last of the week.

CANTON

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Russell of So. Paris have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Oldham and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Adams are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Aug. 21. The new arrival has been named Persis, for her grandmother, Mrs. A. H. Adams.

Alfred Gammon of Auburn has been a guest of C. B. and J. L. Gammon and family.

George E. Grover, who has been called to the colors, arrived Monday from Lenox, Mass., to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Richardson. He left for Camp Devens, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. R. Austin and daughter, Miss Emma Keene, of Mexico have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Hayes, S. B. Ellis and family spent Sunday in Bridgton, guests of friends.

A social dance was held at Union Hall, Canton Point, Saturday evening. Miss Marguerite Etheridge of Auburn is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Mary S. Reed, and family.

Sherman Dillon, who has enlisted in the Naval Reserve, left Wednesday to serve his country.

The next meeting of the Universalist Circle will be held with Mrs. Ella Purinton.

Mrs. Emerson Poland has been a guest of her mother, Mrs. Annie Ham, of Lisbon Falls.

Charles Henry Hodge and Alfred Fontaine will leave for a training camp this week.

Mrs. Ella A. Russell of Dixfield has been a guest of Mrs. Martha A. Hathaway and other friends in town.

Mrs. Winnie L. Hovey has been a guest of friends at Livermore Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs, Mrs. Helen A. Eastman and Miss Agnes M. Heath attended New Century Pomona Grange at Andover, Wednesday.

Randolph Hersey and three daughters, Florence, Lena and Gertrude, of Montreal, P. Q., are guests of his sister, Mrs. John P. Swasey, and family.

About twenty friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Witham, Wednesday evening in honor of their son, Albert C. Rafter, who will leave to serve his country this week. The evening was pleasantly passed and Durcomes tough and dry in the pods, and then they migrate to the peas. In the fall the lice migrate back to the clover again and pass the winter in the clover. This year there have been great numbers develop on the clover because their natural enemies have been kept down by the cold weather in June and they are now passing over to the pea vines. The colonies which you find on the stalks and leaves contain generally an old female which is giving birth to many small ones which will grow very rapidly and will soon produce another generation. They should be killed as soon as they are observed in order to stop as many as possible from producing others and getting into enclosed leaves where it is hard to reach them (since these tiny insects suck the sap instead of chewing the leaf they must be wet with something which kills them on contact with their bodies. In order to do this it is frequently necessary to spray the under side of the leaves). One should look for them often and when found, spray at once with a tobacco extract solution such as "Black Leaf 40." This is the best remedy that can be applied being prompt, penetrating, inexpensive and it does not harm the leaves. To one gallon of water use one teaspoonful of the tobacco extract and dissolve in the spray solution an inch cube of soap. Or for larger quantities use 6 ounces (2% of a pint) of tobacco extract in 50 gallons of water to which 2 pounds of soap (dissolved first in a gallon of water) has been added. The soap makes the solution stick to the lice until it has killed them. The spray should be applied with as much pressure as the pump will develop.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Newman and son, Gerald, of Auburn were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, at their cottage, "Cedar Lodge."

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bicknell are spending a few days at the Turrell cottage, Lake Umbagog.

The Canton Red Cross Branch will run some war and Red Cross pictures at the Canton Opera House on the afternoon and evening of Thursday of this week, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening. A dance will follow.

Pinewood Camp is teeming with guests, every cabin being taken, so that the help are sleeping in tents.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Childs and daughter, Mrs. Bernice Briggs, of Hallowell, called on friends in Canton this week, where they formerly resided.

Rufus Worden submitted to an operation for enlarged tonsils and adenoids Sunday at the home of his parents, C. L. Worden and wife, of Canton Point, and is getting along nicely.

A. H. Adams and family recently enjoyed a trip to Hallowell and Rumford.

The large number of guests at Pinewood evening, music being furnished by Mrs. Minnie I. Howes, violin, and Miss Marguerite Hodge, piano.

John Tripp, who is employed in Portland, has been home on a visit.

Miss Edna Fuller of New York City is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Cora H. Fuller, and sister, Miss Elva Fuller.

Miss Mildred Patterson is assisting at the home of Chas. W. Walker.

Mrs. Mary B. Reed is calling for Mrs. Harry Jones and child.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Oldham and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Russell, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Russell at Houghton.

Mrs. Marco Lavorgna has returned home from Pittsford, Vt., where she has been visiting her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lucas have recently received a letter from Ralph W. Blackhard, who is serving his country "somewhere in Italy." Mr. Blackhard, who is in the Pharmacy Department, is well and enjoying his work.

W. B. Gilbert and family spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Lila Sturtevant, and family at Winthrop.

BLUE STORES

Don't Let High Prices Scare You No Profiteer's Prices At This Store

As a rule people never earned so much money as at the present time. Probably only a few people today but are better able to buy good things than ever before in their life.

If You Do Not Need New Clothing—Do Not Buy If You Do Need New Clothing—Buy Just As Soon As You Can

We have a large stock of this season's goods left. It will pay you to buy right as the same qualities will be much higher next season.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' CLOTHING—THAT'S OUR BUSINESS

Come—Write—Telephone

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY 2 Stores SOUTH PARIS

A Bargain in Women's Oxfords

We have a lot of Women's Black Oxfords, both button and lace, high and low heels, small sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3. They are worth \$3.00 and \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair. Your choice for

\$1.00

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2

NORWAY, MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a \$5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Ask your Postmaster

Inserted through courtesy of Mrs. C. Jordan.

THE VALUE OF A STRAIN

By G. E. Conkey

Very few people really know the real value or the meaning of the word strain as it pertains to poultry, and in this short article the writer will try to explain the real meaning and value of a strain.

When a breeder has bred poultry for at least five or ten years and has not introduced any new blood within that time, improving his flock along scientific and practical lines so that they perpetuate their offspring to such an extent that a likeness of one another is as any breeder the right to call his flock a strain.

The law of heredity says that like begets like but this we deny. Like does not beget like until like is established and like cannot be established short of five years. It will take all of this time to establish blood lines and eight to ten years for color. Any breeder who has the patience to follow the above lines can safely say he has a strain.

Any one buying eggs or grown stock from such a breeder will be more than satisfied for they will receive in the eggs or stock bought the many years of experience of the breeder.

When buying from such a breeder no outside blood should be introduced for the moment that other blood is fused into the strain you have undone all that he had worked for years to accomplish.

There are several charts that are very simple to follow on line breeding and would suggest careful study of such a chart. Buy one pair of fowls of what ever breed and color you fancy, from a breeder who has established a strain as above explained and then make your start. Follow closely the lines laid out by the breeding chart and above all use a little common sense and success awaits you.

WEST GREENWOOD

Mr. Charles Marston of North Waterford was a recent caller at Mr. Jones'.

Pat. Parker Hamey of Camp Devens, Furlough, visiting his mother.

Misses Annie and Lillian Cross of Howe Hill are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Paoline Burnell, at East Hiram.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Doyle and children of Paris spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Eva Kennehan, in town.

John Deegan is laying for W. A. Holt.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were recent callers at the home of Alfred Leighton at Hunt's Corner.

M. H. Lyden and friend of Portland were in town, recently.

J. F. Harrington has been threshing for Prof. Chapman.

Mrs. Seamus and daughter of Fall River, Mass., were guests at the home of Mrs. Nellie Cross on Howe Hill, visiting her son, Will Seamus.

Among those who were in town last week were: Arthur Deas, W. C. Bryant, Harry Brown, Asa Young and T. B. Barker.

Mr. Wheeler and Arthur Deas of Albany are cutting the hay on the Lyden homestead.

Mayor of Beverly ordered all flags lowered.

RUMFORD

John H. Milledge has gone to Orange, Mass., where he has accepted a position. W. W. Hardy has received from his son, Chester Hardy, a private in Company B, in France, two German shells, one a poison gas shell, and the other an explosive shell.

E. A. Randall of Rumford, who is a Sergeant in the United States Army and stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, is in a base hospital where he was recently operated upon for appendicitis.

Charles L. Sellers, field secretary for the Anti-Saloon League of America, with headquarters in Waterville, Ohio, has been in town arranging for meetings. Hon. Minor Wallace of Arkansas will speak in Rumford on October 20 at the Baptist Church in the forenoon, and at the Methodist church in the evening. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, Dr. Louis Banks of Boston will speak in the Congregational church in Mexico. Other speakers in the Maine campaign will be Hon. John G. Woolley, Dr. Madison Swander, Dr. Geo. W. Morin, and Dr. Hammond. About 230 speeches will be delivered to arouse the people of Maine to demand the ratification of the Federal amendment now before the states of the Union, of which 14 have already ratified.

Antonio Gangreni of Rumford has been seriously wounded in France, according to a letter received by his father.

In a letter from Sergeant Merle Richardson, he says that his wound was in the flesh just below the thigh. He is recovering nicely, being in the care of the Red Cross.

Johnnie Frew is visiting his grandmother in Milan, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Putnam are entertaining their granddaughter, Miss Marie Sloan, of Portland.

Mrs. Jennie P. Blanchard of Boston is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matilda Marshall, of Knox street. Mrs. Blanchard is a tall, slender woman, and is the daughter of Mrs. Henriette Coulombe, of River street, this town.

Mrs. T. L. Barker and son, Lewis, of Lincoln avenue, are the guests of Mrs. Barker's sister, Mrs. C. W. Barker, of North Leeds.

Miss Alice Brown of the Maine Telephone and Telegraph Company is enjoying a vacation at Monmouth and Beadfield.

Mrs. Allen Reed is enjoying a visit with her parents in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Harry Ladd, assistant postmaster, who has been in poor health for some time past, and has been trying to regain health in the Lake region, has now gone to the Fairfield Sanatorium, his case having been diagnosed as tuberculosis.

A paper bag machine has recently been installed at the Continental mill that is the latest invention in the line. It has double the capacity of any other machine in use. The machine turns out 132 bags each minute, with the label printed in two colors. The weight of paper used makes no difference. Bags from 9 to 20 inches in width, and from 15 to 36 inches in length, can be manufactured.

Joseph Carrier of Pine street has enlisted in the Navy, and will soon leave for a naval school.

Dr. Evelyn Noyes of Rumford, with Mrs. C. H. Babbitt of Nashua, N. H., have gone to Portland, Oregon, to attend the G. A. R. Convention.

Mrs. Harris L. Elliott of Washington street, with her daughter, Olive, after having made a short visit with Mrs. Elliott's sister, Mrs. John Hathaway, of Bryant's Pond, are now enjoying a visit with another sister, Mrs. Littlefield, of North Abington, Mass.

Miss Maria Barker is the guest of her niece and nephew, Mr. Clarence and Mrs. Alice Barker, of West Bethel.

Following is the list thus far of the Rumford contributors to the Jewish War Relief Fund: Louis Cohen, \$100; Mrs. L. Friedman, \$100; Joseph Chase, \$100; Joseph Brier, \$100; Morris Freeman, \$100; Harry Marx, \$50; Morris Marx, \$50; Ben Oppenheimer, \$50; Ben Wind, \$50; Hebrew Sisters of Rumford, \$50; Abe Stern, \$50; Harry Cohen, \$50; Mrs. Rebecca Jacobson, \$50; Samuel Singer, \$50; Nate Israel.

BETHEL EVIDENCE FOR BETHEL PEOPLE

The Statements of Bethel Residents Are Surely More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers

Home testimony is real proof.

Public statements of Bethel people carry real weight.

What a friend or neighbors says compels respect.

The word of one whose home is far away invites your doubts.

Here's a Bethel man's statement.

And it's for Bethel people's benefit.

Such evidence is convincing.

That's the kind of proof that backs Doan's Kidney Pills.

A. L. Holt, carpenter, Elm St., says:

"I am always ready to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills on account of the benefit they brought me. I keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house and use them as I feel in need of them. I get Doan's at Bossman's Drug Store and they quickly relieve any disorder of my kidneys and my confidence in them is very strong."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

son, \$25; Max Cohen, \$25; Max Lofchie, \$25; H. Cobitz, \$12; L. Schaninger, \$25; George A. Hutchins, \$10; A. Friend, \$5; C. J. Leary, \$10; F. M. Taylor, \$5; Frank Riley, \$5.

Mrs. A. L. Stanwood has received a letter from her son, Seth, who went to France as a private, that he has been promoted to Sergeant-Major of the First Battalion, 103rd Regiment. He is at present at a base hospital in with a fever.

Wesley Woods has been made captain of Company B, succeeding Spaulding Blabbe, who has been promoted to Intelligence Officer at headquarters.

Florida LeFevre of Falmouth street has received a letter from her brother, Sergeant Ovide LeFevre, of Company B, who has been wounded in action in France, stating that the wound was in his leg, he being hit by a machine gun bullet, and the leg so badly shattered that it was necessary to amputate it just above the knee. He is in base hospital 31 in France, and states that he is receiving the best of care, and expects to return home in the course of three or four months.

Bertie Cook, son of James Cook of this town, is in a base hospital in France, having been wounded recently. His wound is not serious, and it is thought that he will be able to rejoin his company.

On and after September 1st it is stated that all carpenter labor in town will be 75 cents per hour. The barbers are also advancing their prices, hair cuts to be 50 cents, and shaves 20 cents, this taking effect August 26th.

Madam Lowe, who is the guest of her son, Rev. R. P. Lowe, of Maine avenue is recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. Robichaud has received a letter from her son, Daniel, a member of Company B, stating that he had come through all right. The letter was dated Aug. 2nd. This was the first letter Mrs. Robichaud had received since April.

George Cross, a former employee of the Oxford Paper Company, has recently written friends acknowledging the receipt of a check from the Oxford Aid. For a time he had difficulty in cashing the check, but succeeded on reaching Paris. The letter was dated July 29th, and he was then in good health. Mr. Cross enlisted in Boston with Canadian forces, and after his arrival overseas he was transferred to the famous Canadian Black Watch, and has seen some hard fighting.

The Bethel Chautauque entertainments opened at Rumford on Tuesday morning of this week, when the Junior Chautauque was organized. In the afternoon the Williams MacNeil Company with musical selections, followed by a lecture by Dr. William Coughlin, a Scotchman, who took for his subject, "The Road to Victory." In the evening the Williams MacNeil Company again opened the program, after which a lecture was given by Roscoe Gilmore Scott, "The Past With a Smile." Wednesday morning Stephen A. Joyce gave a most interesting talk, while in the afternoon Geo. L. McNott, D. P. M. of Dunbar, Mass. lectured on "The How of Food Conservation." In the evening a play, "The Melting Pot," was witnessed, with Miss Grace Halsey Mills, seen several times in Rumford before with the Ben Street players, in the leading role. The entertainments will continue through the evening of Labor Day.

Miss Edna Hutchins is the guest of her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hutchins, of Franklin street.

Mrs. Frank Lambert and son, Elwyn, of Beadfield are the guests of Mrs. Lambert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Green, of Franklin street, during the Chautauque entertainments.

A fire broke out in the home of James MacGregor on Franklin street the other evening, caused it is thought by the dropping of a match into a pile of debris by a man who was shingling the roof. The damage by fire was slight, but the water damage spoiled quite a

ANDOVER

Rev. J. N. Atwood and wife enjoyed an auto trip to Lewiston last week.

Irving Hanson, wife and daughter, Adella, from Rumford were guests of Roger Thurston and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Bedell was very ill last week with acute indigestion.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Graham of New York spent several days last week at C. Pond. Mrs. Fred Thomas assisted them.

Nathan Akers and family from Rumford were guests last week of their people, Edward Akers and wife, and P. W. Learned and family.

Theodore Hawley, who has been working at Aziscoos, returned home Sunday.

Rev. John Sater preached an interesting sermon at the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Irving Hodson and family from Lewiston are visiting his parents, Edward Hodson and wife.

Everett Richards from Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Edward Akers, and family, this week.

Mrs. Helen Ripley was in Rumford several days last week.

Mrs. Lucy Elliott, Carroll Elliott and wife from North Rumford attended the Ethel May Shorey Company entertainment Saturday evening at the hall.

Mrs. Alice Merrick from New York is spending her vacation at the Gregg House.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stetson from East Sumner were guests of Rev. Mr. Atwood and wife this week.

Leslie Littlefield of Rockland and Pearl Flint of North Newry were dinner guests at Y. A. Thurston's, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartlett and daughter were in Stoneham, Sunday.

Bert Berry is spending a few days at Norway.

Warren Marston and family, Claude Marston and family, Mrs. Lucinda Bristol and daughter, Will Cole and family, Y. A. Thurston and wife, Roger Thurston and family and Irving Hanson and family attended the Littlefield reunion at North Newry, Sunday.

Charles Roberts is working in the spoil mill.

Rev. Alfred Cole preached his farewell sermon at the Universalist church, Sunday morning.

Mrs. Emma Wright and daughter, Miss Mabel Wright, and Mr. Henry McGill from Boston are guests of S. F. Abbott and wife.

Sommers Cushman and wife from Detroit, Mich., are visiting their parents, W. G. Cushman and wife.

The young people will give a cabaret Friday evening in the town hall for the benefit of the Red Cross. All are cordially invited.

Y. A. Thurston attended the Democratic Committee meeting at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Mary Hovey is stamping spoons at the mill.

P. W. Learned and family, N. D. Akers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Akers and Charles Morgan and family were guests of Henry Learned and wife at North Newry, Sunday.

Recent arrivals at the Homestead are: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Howe, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Graham, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Woodman, Miss Adelaide Mansur, Frederick Fox, Bangor, Me.; Osmond Smith, Havana, Cuba; Miss Jane Cushman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan LeBeau, Me. and Mrs. E. L. Barker, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Lapard, Moore, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Adams and Miss Margaret Adams, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. C. O. Poor, Miss Barbara and Charlotte Poor, Montreal, Quebec; Mrs. S. S. Poor and children, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. W. T. Coughlin, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Miss Louise Baldwin, Brookline, Mass.; Mr. Wm. B. Bragan, New York City.

SUNDAY RIVER

Mrs. H. M. Kendall spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Mondt, of Grover Hill.

The school begins here Monday with Miss Roling as teacher.

Mr. Benj. Aldrich is boarding at D. Bean's.

J. W. Reynolds is cutting wood for W. H. Emery.

H. M. Kendall is cutting the hay on the Frank Littlefield place.

Lewis Spencey spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Mrs. C. A. Baker and daughter, Helen, were in Berlin one day last week.

Mr. Jesse Chapman from Portsmouth was in this place, Sunday.

bit of clothing and bedding. The fire was confined mostly to the all part of the house in the roof and attic.

On account of dry hot weather had fire have been raging in the country north of here, in the west branch country above Houghton. The fire has been mostly on land owned by the Berlin Mills Company. Help has been gotten from everywhere possible, but notwithstanding, reports say that several pulp vats, standing open and quantities of pulp being destroyed.

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. William Cookson of Lewiston are guests of her brother, Rawson Herriek, and wife of Pioneer street.

Lewis M. Mann has purchased a new motor boat. It was put in Christopher Lake, Bryant's Pond, Thursday, for use when at his cottage there.

Mrs. Grace Dunham Cheeseman of Massachusetts has been the recent guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Dunham.

Miss Alice Barden is at home from Ferry Beach.

Mrs. Roscoe Tuell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Irvin L. Bowker, of Portland.

BRYANT'S POND

Nearly all of the farmers have finished haying, that is, many of them are leaving their awies and meadows mowed again this season and there will be tons and tons of second quality hay left out.

Some fields of sweet corn planted for this factory have been nearly destroyed by the frost. Other fields are coming along well, though uneven. It is claimed there was an acreage to produce 300,000 cobs.

Sergeant Lester Walton Hathaway of Company B, 3rd Maine Infantry, now stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y., was united in marriage with Miss Ismy Jackson of this place on Friday last.

Both are graduates of the Woodstock High school. The event took place at the home of Mr. Albert G. Jackson, father of the bride.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. E. H. Stover, pastor of the Baptist church. The bridesmaid was a classmate, Miss Ione Farrum.

A reception was given at the Jackson home on Monday evening. They have the best wishes of many friends for the future.

Mr. Hathaway, who is the son of John E. Hathaway, a prominent farmer in the Whitman district, expects to be called to France, where one brother has already preceded him.

Arthur A. Andrews, an Albany farmer, has taken mail route No. 2, entering the service on Monday of this week. He has moved his family to the tenement over the Allen store, recently occupied by S. W. Brooks.

Rev. O. L. Stone of Norway supplied at the Baptist church last Sabbath, the regular pastor being still absent on a vacation.

The services for the summer at the Universalist church closed last Sabbath and there was a large attendance. The community choral under the management of Prof. Wiske, materially assisted in the service.

NORTH WATERFORD

Saturday afternoon, the farm buildings of Elmer Henley were entirely destroyed by fire, which started in the barn. The barn was filled with hay.

Harry Brown's mill crew and many others hastened to the fire, but it had gained too great a headway before help arrived. While considerable was saved from the house, there was much lost. Mr. and Mrs. Henley have eight children.

There was quite a wind at the time of the fire, and this carried sparks to the next building owned by Pearl Weymouth, and these were also destroyed. This in turn set fire to the buildings owned by Ingalls McAllister, but they were not burned.

Mrs. Hatfield Head has been entertaining her son, Wm. Coffin, from Massachusetts for a few days.

Robert Russell has moved into one of the rents over W. R. Perkins' store.

Edith P. Knight is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louise Knight.

Mrs. W. D. Moulton has company from New Hampshire. Thursday they held a picnic at Pappoose Pond.

Mrs. Fred J. Black and granddaughter, Francis Hall, are stopping here for a few days.

Mrs. Susan Nason and granddaughter, Louise Nason, are at Mrs. Nason's home.

EAST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bean entertained an auto party from Phillips, Me., at Outside Inn, the week end.

Miss Elma Bartlett was last week's guest of friends at Hanover.

Mayor O. F. Rich and auto party from Berlin, N. H., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean.

Mrs. Fred Tirrell of Turner, Me., is this week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dutton.

Mrs. Howard Bettinger and two children of Waltham, Mass., were this week's guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Hastings.

Mr. Wm. C. Howe and Mrs. Chas. R. Law of Waltham, Mass., were week and guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Howe. They are spending this week at the Rangely Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Kimball motored to Lewiston, Lisbon and Turner for the week end.

Bean's orchestra, which consists of Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe Bean, piano and drums, and the Lord brothers, cornet and violin, recently furnished music for dancing at Errol, N. H. They made the trip by auto, taken by Mr. Wm. Bartlett of Rumford. Miss Eva Haller also made one of the party. They visited Androscott Falls and Dam and other places of interest, returning by way of New York Weekly.

PROBATE NOTICES

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Rumford in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1918, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Lucian W. Blanchard late of Rumford, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Claudia M. Blanchard as executrix of the same, such appointment to be made without bond as expressed in said will, presented by said Claudia M. Blanchard, the executrix therein named.

Philo B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; final account presented for allowance by Catherine M. Clark, executrix.

Nellie B. Dudley late of Woodstock, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Franklin D. Cummings, administrator with the will annexed.

Philo B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in her hands previously by Catherine M. Clark, executrix.

Nellie B. Dudley late of Woodstock, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by Franklin D. Cummings, administrator with the will annexed.

John J. Enneking late of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, deceased; copy of will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Torrance Parker of Belmont in said estate and Richard B. Coolidge of Medford in said commonwealth as administrators with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased and that they may also be appointed as trustees under said will as they have already been in said State of Massachusetts, presented by said Richard B. Coolidge and Torrance Parker, administrators with the will annexed.

William Gill late of Bethel, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Timothy E. Gill, executor.

Mason H. Allen of Woodstock, minor ward; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Mark C. Allen, guardian.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

8-29-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Pratt late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MRS. EMMA N. PRATT, August 29th, 1918. Andover, Maine, 8-29-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Oscar E. Whitney late of Mexico in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

BENJAMIN H. SWETT, August 29, 1918. Biddeford, Maine, 8-29-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Charles P. Farrington late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ALICE M. FARRINGTON, August 29, 1918. Locke's Mills, Me. 8-29-31.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION

Letterer (at railway station)—Why does that boy set up a yell every time a locomotive whistle blows?

Small Boy—He's tryin' ter see if he's got voice enough to drown th' noise of th' engines.

Letterer—What for?

Small Boy—He wants ter find out if he's adapted fer selling papers.—New York Weekly.

Farms for Sale

160 ACRE FARM, cuts 50 tons hay, good orchard, good wood lot.

160 ACRE FARM, cuts 40 tons hay with lot of growing wood and timber.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 35 tons hay with large orchard of 450 trees.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 20 tons hay, small orchard lot of growing wood and pine.

15 ACRE FARM, large poultry house, will keep two cows and horses.

100 ACRE FARM with good orchard, cuts 20 tons hay, good buildings, good location, prices reasonable.

For sale by

L. A. BROOKS, Real Est. Agent, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

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Telephone Connection.

H. E. LITTLEFIELD,

AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY,

Day or Night Service,

Bethel, Maine.

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GUY E. JACOB

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Dealer in

Furniture, Linoleums, etc., Picture

Frames, Mirrors, Glass, Mouldings,

Curtains, Fixtures.

Special attention given to undertaking.

Call 10-3.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

Bethel, Maine.

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ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,

NORWAY, MAINE.

W. C. GAREY, Agent,

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Chaste Designs.

First-Class Workmanship.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered. See our work.

A FEW FACTS FOR MAINE VOTERS

Second district voters are not being deluded by the spurious democratic argument that the only way in which Maine can register a vote of confidence in the administration's war program is to elect a democratic congressional delegation. Maine voters are not ignorant; they are thinking men who read and follow the trend of public affairs, both locally, in the State and at Washington. They know who have supported the administration war measures and who have not; also they are somewhat familiar with the records of public men. Such an electorate cannot be misled by a mass of glittering generalities and false promises who have been tried and found true for the unknown quantity. In this district they will not be induced by such means to not assist Congressman White whose earnest, loyal and steadfast support of every war measure is a matter of official record. For a man, whose official record shows that by his vote he helped, immediately preceding the war, to defeat measures the purpose of which was to put this nation in a position to properly protect its citizens and their property.

When a democratic orator tells the people of this district that only by electing a democratic can they give a vote of confidence to President Wilson and assure him the support of war measures, they state that which cannot be substantiated by the records.

These records are the votes in Congress and the reports of speeches as published in the Congressional Record. They show that republicans in Congress have been the more consistent supporters of these measures, while the democrats in Congress have been the inconsistent opponents.

Re-examination of these records show that 76 per cent of the republicans have supported the war measures, whereas but 72 per cent of the democratic membership have done so.

Is this not a sufficient answer to the democratic claim that election of their candidates will be an endorsement of the administration's war policy where as to elect republicans will not?

But there is another side to this matter which is worthy of consideration and is illuminating in the extreme. Who are the republicans who have opposed the war measures? Think that over. When you have done so you will find they are the little fellows, the small fry, if you please; men whom are seldom heard of. The big men have jumped into the collar, put their shoulders in the wheel and lifted hard for the successful prosecution of the war. Men such as Mann, Chase, Longworth, Lewis, Kauton, Mason in the house, Gallagher, Lodge, Weeks, Wadsworth, Curtis, Brewster, Harlan, Johnson, New, Watson, Hall, and Pittman in the senate have led the fight for the measure. How was it on the democratic side? The opposite. There we find the leading democrats opposing the war measures. We find Champ Clark leaving the speaker's chair to go upon the floor of the house to oppose one of the chief war measures which President Wilson had asked for; we find Claude Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, opposing war measures and also Chairman Reed of the house military affairs committee taking the same attitude. It is a matter of very recent history here Chairman Reed has not always been to the support of the President. He has been delaying action on the new power bill, by holding it in the committee. In the senate it is the same; democratic leaders have opposed the war measures. Reed of Missouri, Stone of the senate, Harlan of Georgia, all leaders on their side of the chamber have been constant opponents of the war measures. Is there anything in this which supports the democratic contention that the only way that Maine can give its endorsement of the war program is by electing democrats? We think not.

Another thing which the democrats are making considerable talk about is the matter of acting in a non-partisan manner, that politics should be set aside, to use the President's favorite phrase. In support of this they call attention to the fact that in 1909, Reed, Harlan and other republican leaders signed the same thing, that President McKinley might have the full support of congress in prosecuting the war against Spain. As usual, the democrats do not, in this instance, tell the whole story. They depend upon half truths to make their point.

It is true that republican leaders did in 1909, sign upon the democratic endorsement of the war measures and support the President as a matter of patriotism. It is also true that the democrats did not respond. As a party they ignored the call to patriotism—the stimulus of patriotism. Champ Clark at that time designated it and voted against the war measures.

The first great war measure, after the declaration of war, which Congress was called upon to enact was a war revenue bill. This was a bill prepared by Nelson Dingley of Maine's second district, then chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, and reported by that committee. Did the democrats of Congress oppose politics and support

that bill? They did not. The record shows that but six democrats in the house and six in the senate voted for the bill.

And that is not all. The records show something more. They show that these twelve men were read out of the democratic party for so voting for adjourning politics and voting according to the dictates of patriotism and the love of country. And the records show further that the men who read them from the party were led by Champ Clark of Missouri, now speaker of the house, and James Hamilton Lewis, the same Senator Lewis who is today so fearful that a republican may forget his patriotic duty; the same James Hamilton Lewis, who, if a republican member of the senate questions a word or sentence in any measure having the President's endorsement, denounces him as a traitor to his country and a friend of Germany; the same Senator Lewis who went to New Hampshire and Indiana and Wisconsin and told the voters that the only way in which the unity of the land and the support of the administration could be assured was by electing democrats; the same Senator Lewis, whose advice in those states was ignored and laid aside.

The records, not only of this war, but of the Spanish-American war, as related, clearly demonstrate the weakness and falacy of the only claim which the democracy has put forward why it should, this year, be given the support of the people of Maine and the second district.—Adv.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR MARKET

Special Feeding Before Selling Is Profitable

Nineteen years ago the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station made trials in fattening chickens for market, the practical conclusions from which are even greater today under the marked increased cost of food than when they were made. These experiments compared (a) the marketing of range fed and specially fattened birds, (b) the cost versus small house feeding, (c) effects of age, (d) effects of green food. This was before the introduction of large poultry plants into Maine. At that time most of the poultry in the State were raised on dairy farms. Very little milk was sold and skim milk was a farm by-product. Dry milk feeding was unknown. In these experiments the specially fattened birds were fed a mixture of corn meal, 50 pounds of dry ground oats, and 40 pounds of finely ground meat meal. To wet up this 100 pounds of meal required about 35 gallons of skim milk.

(a) The specially fattened birds sold quickly for 20 per cent per pound more than their mates direct from the range brought. (b) The crop fed birds (4 in a coop) made no more rapid or economical growth in body weight than did their mates fed in small houses. The houses were 9 by 11 feet, with attached yards 20 feet square, with 40 birds to a house. The labor was much less with the small house than with the coops. (c) It required about 6 pounds of the grain mixture for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 120 days old, and about 8 pounds for each pound increase in live weight when the chickens were 170 days old. This is in accord with the well known fact that the younger the animal the less the quantity of food required to make a pound of growth. With only the moderate difference of 8 weeks in age it takes a third more feed to produce a pound increase in weight of a 6 months old chicken than it does with a 6 weeks younger bird.

(d) Rape as a green feed when added to the ration above outlined was without effect. At the time these trials were made the minority present "fat soluble substance" and "water soluble substance" were undiscovered. And the fact that the addition of green feed which was known to be of marked advantage in poultry growing had no effect in these trials was disappointing and could not be explained by then known facts. These substances about which almost nothing is known other than that they are present in certain food materials and lacking in others and that the "fat soluble substance" is essential to growth and the "water soluble substance" is essential to body maintenance are present in milk. If milk does not enter into the ration the addition of green food is essential in a special manner to that given above.

These studies make clear, that special feeding (fattening) pays in preparing chickens for market. That cooking birds to close quarters stimulates growth and makes them better bodied. That young birds are fed much more profitably than older ones. That skim milk is a very desirable food material, and that when skim milk is freely and green food can be omitted in a fattening ration for chickens.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

Job printing of all kinds is done in this office. Give us a trial.

DOES THE "PHOMA STEM-BLIGHT" OF POTATOES OCCUR IN MAINE?

The above inquiry, in substance, is being addressed to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station with considerable frequency at the present time. Not only is the question being asked by Maine growers, but letters are coming from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and potato growers from these last named states, believing the trouble to be parasitic, are even coming to Maine with the idea of obtaining seed from the fields where the disease does not occur. Under such headings as a "New and Fatal Potato Disease" and "Phoma Stem-Blight" considerable attention has been given to this trouble by the daily papers and the agricultural press of New England.

It appears that conditions have been very unfavorable for potato growing in certain parts of Long Island and southern New England the present summer. From what can be learned by reading and by talking with those who are familiar with conditions there no other conclusions can be drawn. They report a period of very hot, dry weather about the time the plants were in blossom—a circumstance which of itself frequently leads to disastrous results. Plant lice are said to have appeared in great profusion, and these insects on account of their sucking the sap or juice from the tissues always weaken and may destroy the potato plant. Finally much of the commercial fertilizer used upon potatoes at the present time carries no potash and the presence or absence of potash in the fertilizer used is an important factor in potato growing, on certain types of soils.

While there are certain variations in the descriptions of this so-called new disease of potatoes those which have come to the writer of this article, both verbal and written, agree on most of the following essential points: Plants which had previously done well, suddenly began to show yellowing of the leaves, particularly the lower ones. Some report a slight bronzing of the leaves as the first symptoms. Then the plants quite suddenly fall over and the remaining parts die fairly rapidly. A very characteristic feature of this trouble is the appearance of a dry, spongy area which involves the whole stem right at the surface of the ground. It is the death of the tissues at this point which causes the stems to fall over. This canker-like area may extend on the stems both above and below ground. Similar lesions, although usually smaller and more superficial appear scattered over the stem above ground. These lesions are described as brown or reddish brown in color but which later show light colored centers, studded with the brownish or black fruiting bodies of a fungus of the genus Phoma. (There seems to be a tendency in certain quarters to attribute the cause of the trouble to this fungus.) While whole fields may be attacked, irregular areas are frequently mentioned as being the only portions of certain fields affected, and some observers state that the trouble is more common and more destructive on low, wet fields or portions of fields. Certain varieties of potatoes are more likely to be attacked than others.

The above description agrees in every essential detail with one exception with a potato trouble which appeared in Maine quite suddenly in the summer of 1914 and has occurred to a greater or less extent since, including the present season. (The exception noted is that here the leaves usually turn from green to brown with little evidence of yellowing.) Various fungi were found growing in the lesions on the affected stems, but with none of these which were isolated, including Phoma, were successful inoculations of healthy plants obtained. Phoma, it may be said, was fairly constantly associated with the diseased areas on plants from Ardenbrook County but was by no means common on similar material from other parts of the State.

The Station pathologists were fortunate in having the cooperation of the pathologists of the Cotton, Truck and Forage Crop Disease Investigations and the experts of Soil Fertility Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in the study of this trouble from the beginning. It was early recognized that two definite factors were constantly associated with the appearance of the trouble in Maine: First, a definite type of soil, second, an unbalanced condition of the fertilizer used, most frequently due to a partial or complete lack of potash. Other factors, such as seasonal climatic conditions, previous treatment of the soil, cultural methods, date of planting, etc., enter in but the nature of the soil and the way it is fertilized are the primary cause.

In Ardenbrook County soils which originally supported a growth of soft wood and the "matted growth" develop the diseased condition in the most severe type, and more particularly in the so-called "low lands." What is known as the "Washburn loam" is a soil of this type. The soils of the "hard road ridges" show little or none of the trouble, even when a no-potash fertilizer is applied. This type of soil has been designated "Carbon loam" and

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

velt has recently said that "in our industrial activities, alike of farmer, wage worker and business man, our aim should be cooperation among ourselves and control by the state to a degree necessary, in order to prevent tyranny and yet encourage and reward individual excellence." Colonel Roosevelt says that "government ownership should be avoided wherever possible; our purpose should be to steer between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism and inefficiency of widespread state ownership. From time to time it has been found necessary for the Government to own and run certain business, the uninterrupted prosecution of which is necessary to the public welfare and which cannot be adequately controlled in any other way, but normally this is as inadvisable as to permit such business concerns to be free from all Government supervision and direction."

Normally, and save where the necessity is clearly shown, our aim should be to encourage and stimulate private action cooperation subject to Government control.

UNCLE SAM WILL RULE THE WAVE

Five years ago American ships were as invisible as whales, and voyagers to Europe and South America frequently returned without seeing either. But American ships are hopping into the ocean with more speed than American automobiles achieved ten or a dozen years ago. Just think of it! There were 123 new vessels launched in July, with 631,904 dead weight tonnage. No previous twelve-month period in American shipyards equals this record. A few months ago the pessimists were predicting the failure of our ship-building program. That was when the yards were building, and the material and workmen were getting things in shape to start things. Now, even Americans, who are used to marvelous achievements, are surprised at the records in ship building, and it is confidently predicted that one of the results of the war, will be that "Uncle Sam will rule the wave." Great Britain will be distanced before long, at the rate we are going.

A VOICE FROM COLORADO

The paragraphs from the National Capital need no longer claim superior knowledge of conditions, as none of them could very well say more in fewer words about "Government Ownership," than the editor of the Middle Park, Colorado, Times, who observes: "In the taking over by the Government of the telegraph and telephone lines, there is plenty of material for thought as to whether it will work out the same in these lines as it has in railroad affairs. It certainly is to be hoped that the rates will not be raised, but in view of the fact that Colorado companies have already asked for a raise in rates, and the Denver papers are some of them tearing their hair about it, that would seem to be what we may expect."

Includes practically all of the better potato soil of Ardenbrook County. In other parts of the State where these two types of soils are not present a similar diseased condition is of frequent occurrence on sandy or gravelly soils when attempts are made to grow potatoes thereon with a fertilizer containing no potash. Under like conditions the same thing was observed in 1916 in Oregon, on a run out clay loam soil.

It is a well recognized fact that under different climatic conditions the same parasite may behave quite differently. For example there is reason to believe that the fungus which causes a destructive wilt disease of potatoes in certain parts of the country sometimes occurs in this State, but it appears incapable of causing the disease here. Therefore the new trouble from southern New England may be a serious parasitic disease which has suddenly appeared, as is apparently the opinion of writers of certain newspaper articles. On the other hand all the evidence accumulated during a three season study of the similar appearing trouble in Maine indicates that the primary cause of what we have here is malnutrition and not parasitism. As showing fairly conclusively that such is the case it may be said that the soil fertility experts, working in cooperation with the Station, have for the past two seasons been able to produce this diseased condition, or to prevent it at will, on potatoes grown on Washburn loam by simply varying the fertilizer formula.

During the past month the Extension Pathologist of the College of Agriculture and the Station Pathologist have separately or in company been potato fields showing this trouble from Northern Ardenbrook to Southern York County and throughout this range of territory the general character of the diseased plants was the same. Moreover in every case where it occurred inquiry revealed the fact that a no-potash fertilizer had been used.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

"Be gentle in speech. Never retort with an angry word, remembering that the second word makes the quarrel."

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APPLE BREEDING WORK AT HIGHMOOR FARM

Many Hundred Seedling Apple Trees Growing There

The majority of people in the State are familiar with the general orcharding experiments conducted by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at Highmoor Farm. Outside of those who make a practice of visiting the farm relatively few know about the extensive apple breeding work which is also being carried on there. This arises chiefly from the fact that the results of such breeding experiments come in very slowly and until the results are secured there is little of interest that can be written.

The apple breeding work was started in 1911, the second year after Highmoor Farm was purchased by the State. The work has been continued each year so that at the present time there are over 1500 seedling trees growing in the experimental orchard and next spring several hundred more will be transplanted from the cold frames where the seeds are started.

Practically all of the present commercial varieties of apples are the result of chance seedlings which someone found growing by the wayside. Undoubtedly many excellent varieties originating in this way have been overlooked because those who knew about them had no special interest in growing apples. There is little doubt that if one will grow to maturity enough seedlings he will secure some excellent new varieties. The long time that it takes to secure fruit from a seedling and the expense for land and care make it impracticable for the private orchardist to undertake this work on a large scale. Such work can only be undertaken by a State or Federal Institution whose lifetime is not limited to that of the individual.

For the reasons given above practically nothing is known about the inheritance of various apple characters such as flavor, hardness, color, keeping qualities, etc., etc. From the general laws of inheritance as worked out with other plants and with animals we have every reason to believe that most of those characters are inherited separately from the others so that by making the proper combinations and growing large enough numbers it would be possible to combine, say the flavor and color of the Macintosh with the hardness, disease resistance and keeping qualities of the Ben Davis.

The work now being carried on at Highmoor Farm has just such objects as these in view. Each spring at blooming time hundreds of new cross poll-

inations are made. In doing this work it is necessary to take the buds before they have opened and cut away all the yellow stamens which bear the pollen. The flowers are then bagged and left until they would normally be in full bloom. In the meantime matured pollen is gathered from another variety which it is desired to use as the male parent in the cross. At the proper time the bag is removed from the emasculated blossom and the new pollen dusted over it with a soft brush. The blossom is then rebagged and tagged to indicate exactly the nature of the cross.

Under ordinary conditions from 5 to 20 per cent of the blossoms treated in this way, will set fruit. This fruit is harvested when mature and later the seeds are planted in the cold frame.

An exact record is kept showing the parents of every seedling. The results when they are obtained will enable us to find out something about the inheritance of certain characters. When this is known it will be possible to undertake intelligently to breed exactly the kind of an apple wanted. At the present time it is only hit or miss. We cross two varieties and hope that out of the large progeny we may get on or two promising seedlings. Out of the many hundred seedlings growing at Highmoor, some of which will begin fruiting within the next year or two, we hope that a few may be valuable.

The great need for new varieties in this State is indicated by the recent discussion as to a substitute for the Baldwin which is not hardy enough for our climate. The consensus of opinion seems to be that at present there is no variety which can replace the Baldwin. The Experiment Station has been at work on this very problem for the past 7 years but owing to the nature of the work it has no results to offer yet. We are, however, making progress and in time we hope to produce an apple bred for Maine conditions and with qualities equal to the best.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

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VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 17

SCHOOL NOTES

The pupils of the Tabbs School, Greenwood, Miss. Marguerite McGary, teacher, made a splendid record last year of only 4 cases of tardiness in the entire year. There is an attendance of from 15 to 19 at the school.

Some of the schools took a great interest in hunting wild flowers in the spring term, the pupils of the North Bethel School, Miss Nina Briggs, teacher, finding about 130; the pupils of the Shadagee School, Greenwood, found about 100.

The schools of the town of Bethel opened this week with the following list of teachers:

Village Grammar—Edna M. Bartlett
Grades 5 and 6—Alice M. Cross
Grades 3 and 4—Evangeline Atherton
Village Primary—Ethel J. Philbrick
East Grammar—Harriet Saunders
East Primary—F. Ethel Webber
South School—Jessie Smith
Milton School—Jenny Jackson Hathaway

North School—Myrtle Wilson
Flat School—Eva Bartlett
Northwest—Mary Morse
West Bethel—Marion Frost

The list of teachers and the dates for beginning the Greenwood schools are as follows:

Patch Mt. School—Mabel Allen, September 2.
Greenwood City—Miss Hollis, September 2.
Tabbs School—Marguerite McGary, September 10.
Richardson—Grace Dearden, September 16.

Bove Hill—Lila Tracy, September 2.
Howe Hill—Vacant, September 9.
Locke's Mills Primary—Bertha Packard, September 16.
Locke's Mills Grammar—Mary Stanley, September 16.
Shadagee—Lillian Day, September 16.

Mason School—Estelle C. Deering, September 9.

Gilead School—Margie Jordan, September 3.

The following is a statement of the purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps during the last school year by the pupils of the schools in the Bethel school union:

BETHEL	
East Bethel, Room I,	\$24.50
East Bethel, Room II,	26.69
Flat,	5.90
Milton,	
North,	7.67
Northwest,	.50
South,	22.00
Village, Room I,	101.75
Village, Room II,	182.25
Village, Room III,	90.75
Village, Room IV,	159.00
West,	200.15
	\$920.57

GREENWOOD	
Bryant,	
Greenwood City,	\$16.00
Howe Hill,	
Locke's Mills, Room I,	49.25
Locke's Mills, Room II,	51.25
Patch Mountain,	2.25
Richardson,	21.00
Shadagee,	
Tab's,	3.00
	\$142.75

GILEAD	
Gilead,	\$25.00
	\$25.00
TOTAL	
Bethel,	\$920.57
Greenwood,	142.75
Gilead,	25.00
Milton,	
	\$998.32

The Village School, Room II, Miss R. E. Atherton, teacher, and West Bethel School, Mrs. Edna Wheeler, teacher, have the honor of being 100% schools, as every pupil owned at least one stamp.

The Northwest Bethel School total was not reported.

The Greenwood City School, while having a good total, was handicapped in having its school year ended after October, owing to the appearance of a case of scarlet fever.

RED CROSS

The following is a statement of the contributions of the pupils to the Red Cross:

BETHEL	
Flat,	\$19.81
Village,	.55
Total contributed by 172 pupils,	\$19.80
School at school,	3.15
Entertainment,	62.80
	\$85.65
	\$109.64